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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. Prior to 31 December 1953, the headquarters of the 30th Break Through Arty Div (Hungarian: 30 attoeroetuezer hadoszaly) was located in the new Artillery Barracks on the southwest side of Toerteli Street in Gagli (Q 48/O 08). The counterintelligence section of the division was located in a two-story building on the west side of Kossuth Ferenc Street, about 50 meters north of the northeastern corner of Szechenyi Square; the motor vehicle repair shop of the division in a former private motor vehicle repair shop on the east side of Maria Street, off Muehely Street; the division hospital in a two-story building at the intersection of the north side of Northy Miklos Street and the west side of Szelei Street; and the ammunition depot of the division on the southwest side of the Toerteli (Q 48/O 17) road, about 2 kilometers southeast of the new Artillery Barracks. The superior headquarters of the 30th Arty Div Hq was the Army Artillery Command (Hungarian: hadsereg tueszerparancsnoksag) which was located in the building of the Honved Ministry in Budapest, but was not identical to the artillery command of the people's army in the Honved Ministry (Hungarian: Nephadsereg tueszerparancsnoksag). Except for the 103d How Arty Regt which was activated in the fall of 1951, the units of the 30th Arty Div were activated in the fall of 1950. Prior to the fall of 1951, the headquarters of the 30th Arty Div was stationed at Eresi (Q 48/N 39).

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2. In December 1953, units subordinate to the 30th Arty Div Hq included the headquarters battery of the 30th Arty Div, [] the 45th How Arty Regt, [] the 103d How Arty Regt, [] the 1st Obsn Bn, [] all stationed at the new Artillery Barracks on []

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Toerteli Street in Cegléd; the 46th How Arty Regt [redacted], in Nagykoeröes (Q 48/E 06), the 54th How Arty Regt, [redacted] in Szabadzsallás (Y 6/N 55), and the (presumed 16th) Mortar Regt, [redacted] in Szolnok (Q 48/E 37). 1

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3. The headquarters of the 30th Arty Div was organized into the command group, one operations section, one training section, one personnel section, one mobilization section, one political section, one counterintelligence section, one artillery ordnance section, one communication section, one chemical defense section, one motor transport section, one office for classified material, one office for unclassified material, one teletype section, one code section, and one supply agency which consisted of one finance section, one medical section, and one supply group. The 30th Arty Div Hq totalled 68 officers, 92 NCOs and EM, 9 shorthand typists who were civilians, and 2 cryptographer officers who were detached to the headquarters. Soviet artillery colonels who between February 1952 and late 1953 were relieved three times were assigned as advisors to the 30th Arty Div Hq. The offices of the Soviet advisor and the division commander adjoined the office of the division adjutant which was also the interpreter's place of work. The offices of the division commander and the Soviet advisor were only accessible from the room of the adjutant. Every morning, the Soviet advisor came to the installation from outside in a motor vehicle which was driven by a Hungarian civilian. He usually stayed in his office, contacted usually the division commander alone and, only occasionally the officers of the division headquarters; he was present at the service of the troops in exceptional cases.
4. The staff of the command group included the division commander, the deputy commander for political affairs, the adjutant, the interpreter for the Soviet adviser, the chief of staff, the assistant chief of staff, the deputy commander for technical affairs, one clerk who was an NCO and one shorthand typist.
5. The operations section was staffed by the chief of the operations section, the assistant chief, a reconnaissance officer, a topographic officer, a draftsman and a clerk who were NCOs, and a shorthand typist.
6. The training section was staffed by a chief, an assistant chief, a clerk, a training-material administrator, and a shorthand typist.
7. The personnel section included a chief, a table-of-organization officer (strength-report officer), a table-of-organization NCO (strength-report NCO), a clerk, and a shorthand typist.
8. The mobilization section was staffed by a mobilization officer, an assistant mobilization officer, a clerk who was an NCO, and a clerk who was an EM.
9. The political section included a chief, an assistant chief, a Party secretary of the division Party committee, a strength-report official of the Party committee, two agitators (propaganda instructors), one cultural expert, one Disz who was a secretary, a secretary, a chief editor, an editor, a photo reporter, a printing-office supervisor, a printer, two painters, two clerks, and a shorthand typist.
10. The counterintelligence section was staffed by a chief, an assistant chief, two counterintelligence officers, an NCO and a shorthand typist. A guard detail of 1 NCO and 10 soldiers, and 4 drivers were subordinate to the section to which 4 or 5 AVH officers were also assigned.

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11. The artillery ordnance section consisted of a chief, an assistant chief, an ammunition officer, an ammunition-depot administrator, an armory chief, an armorer-artificer officer, four armorer-artificer NCOs, an optician, an electrician, three mechanics, three carpenters, an administrator for the ordnance spare parts depot, and an NCO in charge of the ammunition depot. The section also controlled the division ammunition depot.
12. The communication section was staffed by a division signal chief, a division signal assistant chief, a radio operations NCO, and an administrator for the signal depot.
13. The chemical defense section consisted of a chief, an assistant chief, a chemical ordnance NCO, and administrator in charge of the chemical-defense equipment depot.
14. The motor transport section was staffed by a motor transport chief, a motor-vehicle technician, a chief mechanic, three automobile mechanics, an administrator in charge of the motor-vehicle spare parts depot, an administrator in charge of the fuel depot, and a chief and an assistant chief of the division motor-vehicle repair shop, which was subordinate to this section.
15. The office for classified material was staffed by the chief, a journal-keeper who was an NCO, a clerk who was an NCO, and a short-hand typist.
16. The office for unclassified material was staffed by the chief, a clerk NCO, an administrator of office requisites, and a shorthand typist.
17. The teletype section had a station leader and two teletype operators.
18. The code section was staffed by two cryptographer officers who were above the authorized strength of the division headquarters.
19. The supply agency included one supply services commander, one deputy commander, a chief clerk, three clerks, a shorthand typist, a real-estate administration officer, a leader of the bakery team, a ration supply chief, an administrator in charge of the ration supply depot, an assistant administrator for the ration supply depot, a clothing supply chief, an administrator in charge of the clothing depot, an assistant administrator for the clothing depot, and a billeting-equipment administrator.
20. The finance section had a chief, an auditor and a clerk.
21. The medical section included a chief of medical service, an assistant chief, an NCO, a chief physician of the division hospital, a physician for internal diseases, a surgeon, a dentist, a roentgenologist, four medical corps NCOs, four hospital attendants, and four medical corps EM.
22. The supply group was staffed by a leader, a chief cook, three cooks, an administrator in charge of the ration supply depot, and a driver.
23. The headquarters battery of the 30th Arty Div was organized into the battery headquarters, one reconnaissance platoon, one signal platoon, one service platoon and one motor transport platoon. It had about 7 officers and 95 NCOs and EM.
24. The battery headquarters was staffed by a battery commander, a deputy commander, a deputy commander for political affairs, a chief of the financial service, a motor transport chief, a first sergeant, and a clerk.

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25. The reconnaissance platoon included the platoon leader and three reconnaissance squads each of which consisted of one squad leader and five enlisted men.
26. The signal platoon included the platoon leader, two radio squads each of which had one squad leader and two or three radio operators, and two telephone squads each of which had one squad leader and six or seven enlisted men.
27. The service platoon included a platoon leader, a clothing NCO, a motor-vehicle repair shop foreman, three mechanics, three drivers, four cooks, two shoemakers, and a tailor.
28. The motor transport platoon consisted of a platoon leader and about 35 drivers. 2
29. Most of the officers, NCOs and enlisted men including office clerks wore red service color and artillery insignia, which were three-shell devices topped by crossed barrels. An ordinance published in the Honved gazette, dated 1 August 1953, abolished the gray service color which was previously worn by office clerks, and ordered office clerks to wear the service color and the arm insignia of the unit to which they were assigned. Light-green service color and infantry insignia were assigned to the office clerks of the Honved Ministry. Some officers, NCOs and EM of the division headquarters wore service color and arm insignia as specified below: Members of the signal corps wore dark-blue service color with crossed lightning-flash cluster insignia; members of the supply services dark-red service color with crossed hammer-and-stalk of wheat insignia; members of the finance service lilac service color with crossed hammer-and-stalk of wheat insignia; members of the motor service brown service color with insignia which represented a miniature motor vehicle enclosed by a wreath; members of the chemical defense section dark-green service color with insignia representing an anchor around which a cable was wound and which was crossed by a spade and a pickax; members of the topographic service light-green service color with insignia representing a pair of compasses surrounded by a triangle; members of the ordnance service black service color with crossed hammer-and-wise insignia; and members of the medical corps black service color with insignia representing a cup with a snake winding around. 3
30. Officers whose names were known included Colonel Ferenc Ugrai, division commander, about 35 years old; Captain Janos Toth, deputy division commander, about 30 years old; Major Lajos Kiss, deputy division commander for political affairs, 31 years old; Captain Orban (fnu), chief of staff of the division, 32 years old; Senior Lieutenant Istvan Kocso, chief of the finance section, about 37 years old; Captain Szatmari (fnu), secretary of the division Party committee, about 50 years old; Captain of the Medical Corps Dr Fiaja (fnu), chief of the medical service; Colonel Borbas (fnu), army artillery commander, who in October 1953 succeeded Major General Madarasz (fnu); and Lieutenant Colonel Cinege (fnu), deputy army artillery commander for political affairs.
31. The headquarters of the 30th Arty Div was equipped with one teletypewriter and one portable switchboard with 50 connections. The motor equipment included 2 ZIS sedans for the division commander and the deputy division commander for political affairs, 1 Tatra Plan sedan for the chief of the counterintelligence section, 4 or 5 jeeps, 4 or 5 weapon carriers, and 10 to 15 ZIS, Csepel, GMC and GAS trucks.
32. In 1953, the 30th Arty Div held no division maneuvers and took part in no corps or army maneuvers.

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33. The army maneuver held in 1952, however, whose subject was the forced crossing of the Tisza River with the subsequent envelopment and encirclement of a group of enemy forces, involved the 30th Arty Div. [redacted]

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[redacted]
maneuver which was shown at the Nagykoeroes summer camp before all officers and all NCOs filling officers' places in 1953. This army maneuver involved as assault troops the units of the two army corps stationed at Kecskemet (Y 6/N 95) and Szekesfehervar (Q 48/Z 00), the units of the armored corps, parachute units and air force units. The enemy forces were represented by the units of the army corps in Debrecen (R 48/K 40). After artillery and air force preparation, the Tisza River was crossed successfully. The moving pictures focussed on the attack of bombers which supported the ground forces. 4

34. In general, winter and summer firing practices were held by the 30th Arty Div every year. [redacted]

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[redacted] For the summer firing practices, the entire division was assembled on the Hajmasker (P 48/D 79) artillery range. Map fire was based on maps of 1:50,000 scale. 5

35. Firing practices for 76-mm field guns which fired at moving tank targets under direct sighting were held on the Bugac artillery range, which had a railroad station and was located 31 kilometers southsouthwest of Kecskemet.
36. From February 1952 to December 1953, no mobilization exercises were held at the 30th Arty Div.
37. The training year for all units of the Hungarian Armed Forces commenced on 1 December and terminated on 30 September of the following year. It was broken down into a winter training period which lasted from 1 December to 30 April, and a summer training period which lasted from 1 May to 30 September. The months of October and November were on principle reserved for reorganizations, discharges and inductions.
38. Some weeks before 1 December, the date of the beginning of the training year in the Hungarian Armed Forces, the training department of the Honved Ministry issued separate training directives for each branch of service (Hungarian: kikepzési utasítás) for the next training year. The artillery training directives for 1953 were issued in the form of printed instructions of about 600 pages. They consisted of three sections which dealt with EM's training, NCO training and training at the regimental schools. The section which referred to EM's training was subdivided into training fields. Source recalled fields such as ballistics, artillery ballistics, basic training, training in firing, tactics, topography, physical training, motor transport service, surveying, sound-ranging, flash-ranging, and photographic reconnaissance service. Each field of training was broken down into several subjects which were specially composed for the individual kinds of troops. The ballistic subjects, for example, were separately prepared for artillery regiments, mortar regiments and rocket launcher regiments. Each subject contained references to the pertinent manual which mentioned the page numbers and the serial numbers of the relevant provisions. Annexed to the training directives was the so-called calendar schedule (Hungarian: Naptári terv) which, with reference to the several special artillery services such as artillery scouts or mortar surveyors, fixed the number of hours per month to be spent for each field, prescribed the subjects of this field pertinent to the several special services, and fixed the number of hours to be spent on each subject. An appendix to the training directives contained instructions for the elaboration of 10-day training schedules by the batteries and battalions. At fixed dates, the training schedules of the batteries and battalions had to be submitted to the respective superior headquarters for approval. Regiments and independent battalions only submitted a monthly over-all schedule to the training section of the division for approval.

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39. Officers' training was held separately for line officers and technical service officers. The line officers of each battalion were assembled for full-day training once weekly. Half of this training day was devoted to lectures which were usually held by the battalion commander or his deputy, and, occasionally, also by battery commanders or other officers in the presence of the battalion commander and his deputy. The other half of the training day was released to the officers for self-instruction which was not taken too seriously. In addition to this general training which was mandatory for all line officers, the officers of the several special services such as reconnaissance officers, platoon leaders, etc., received a one or two days' training at the regimental headquarters under the direction of officers of the regimental headquarters once a month. Technical-service officers such as supply, finance, artillery ordnance, signal, and chemical defense officers were trained at the division. For this, the officers of each technical service were assembled at the station of the division headquarters for three or four days once a month. The training was held by the director of the respective technical service at the division headquarters. One officer of the competent department of the Honved Ministry regularly attended these technical-service officers' assemblies as an observer.
40. From 1 May 1952 to 30 June 1953, the following training courses for reserve officers and reserve NCOs were held at the 30th Arty Div:
- Reserve officer training course from 1 May to 30 June 1953:
The trainees were about 200 reserve officers of various classes who had served in the former Armed Forces and came from all areas of the country. During the training course, they wore the same epaulets as worn by artillery officer candidates. After the course they were usually taken in as reserve officers, most of them with their old rank and some with ranks one grade higher or lower.
- Reserve NCO training course from 1 May to 30 June 1953:
About 250 NCOs of various classes who had served in the former Armed Forces, but had received no training after 1945, and came from all areas of the country were trained. After the training course, they were taken over as reserve NCOs with their old rank. The trainees of the two above mentioned training courses were quartered and provided with rations, clothing and payment in the barracks installation of the 46th How Arty Regt which also furnished the instructors.
- Reserve officer training course from 1 August to 31 October 1952:
About 150 students from Budapest and Miskolc (R 49/J 87), some of whom were untrained, others of whom had received one to two months training were given instruction. After the termination of the training course, they were promoted to the rank of lieutenant or junior lieutenant of the reserve. They were quartered in the new Artillery Barracks on the southwest side of Toerteli Street in Cegled and were trained and furnished with supplies by members of the 45th and 103d How Arty Regts.
- Reserve officer training course from 1 May to 31 July 1952:
Not more than 100 former regular officers and reserve officers of various classes who had served in the former Hungarian Armed Forces, but had received no training after 1945, and came from all parts of the country were given instruction. During the course, they wore the same epaulets as worn by artillery officer candidates. After the course they were taken in as reserve officers, most with their old rank, some with a rank one grade higher or lower. They were quartered in the new Artillery Barracks on the southwest side of Toerteli Street in Cegled and were trained and provided with supplies by members of the 45th and 103d How Arty Regts.
41. At the end of the winter training period and the summer training period, the training of the 30th Arty Div was inspected by a commission of the Honved Ministry. These inspections, which were referred to by the enlisted men as minister's inspections, usually lasted one week. The inspection commission consisted of about 20 to 30 officers. Chairman of the

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commission was a colonel or lieutenant colonel who regularly was a member of the Honved Ministry. About 50 percent of the commission members were also officers of the Honved Ministry, while the rest were line officers of divisions other than the subject division. The commission formed one separate subcommission for each field of training such as artillery training, reconnaissance training, signal training, artillery ordnance service, supply service, and motor transport service. These subcommissions generally consisted of two or three technical officers, for example, the subcommission for communications zone services included one technical officer for clothing, one for ration supply, and one for billets. For the performance of the inspections, the units of the division were organized into two parts, one of which was inspected by the officers of the Honved Ministry, while the other was inspected by the line officers. The two parts were exchanged at the next inspection which was held after six months. Only one battery of each regiment was inspected. The result of this inspection which was expressed in an examination mark applied to the entire regiment. The examination remarks which were compiled for each division included a final rating about the fighting qualities of the division. The rating system included the attributes "ready for combat" (Hungarian: hadrafoghato), "in case of emergency, ready for combat" (Hungarian: szueksegbol hadrafoghato) and "unready for combat" (Hungarian: nem hadrafoghato). After the inspection held in the summer of 1953 the 30th Break-through Arty Div received the rating "ready for combat".⁶

42. In 1953, discipline and morale of the 30th Arty Div improved for the following reasons:

Undivided authority of command of the unit commanders:

On 1 February 1953, the so-called political officers were redesignated deputy commanders for political affairs, with their previous coordination with the commanders being changed into subordination to the commanders and their political officer's insignia, which were hitherto worn on their left sleeves, being removed. Previously, coordination had resulted in a constant mutual playing-off and a continuous striving for the confidence of the subordinates, who, of course, profitted by the possibilities given them by this rivalry such as preventions of punishments and complaints and realization of advantages with the effect that discipline was badly affected. The concentration of command in the hands of the commanders, however, which, source believed, was granted due to the political reliability attained by the commanders by 1953, rapidly reconsolidated the state of discipline.

Proclamation by Premier Nagy, concerning the New Economic Policy of the Government:

The hope for recovery of the economic situation also improved the morale of the troops.

Readjustment of terms of active service:

An order issued by the Honved Ministry in August 1953 fixed the terms of service at two years for infantry, artillery and cavalry units and at three years for tank and mechanized troops and air force units and forbade retention for a third year of efficient soldiers subject to the draft who were already promoted to the rank of sergeant during their term of active service. The execution of this order which involved the discharge in the fall of 1953 of all enlisted men and NCOs of the 30th Arty Div who had been inducted in 1951 further improved the morale. After the fall of 1953, discipline and morale at the 30th Arty Div were generally good.

43. The following punishments for breach of discipline were known:
- (a) reprimand; (b) assignment of extra duty or extra work;
 - (c) prohibition of leave; (d) plain confinement, during which the confinee attended to his work but was in the detention room before and after duty hours; and (e) close confinement, under which the confinee was confined day and night and received no food other than bread and water every two days. Despite this provision, he usually received standard rations every two days.

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44. Main Ration Supply Depot No 1 on Lehel Street in Budapest was responsible for the supply of rations to the 30th Arty Div. Perishable foodstuffs were procured from local state-run enterprises by means of so-called over-all requisition demands which were issued by Main Ration Supply Depot No 1. Units rotated to the summer camp or training areas for which Main Ration Supply Depot No 1 in Budapest was not responsible picked up non-perishable foodstuffs at the main ration supply depot in Budapest and procured perishable foodstuffs from local state-run enterprises under the over-all requisition demand which was issued by the competent local main ration supply depot. Once a month, all units of the division settled accounts for the foodstuffs received, made their stock inventory, and ordered the supplies they required for the next month. Every ten days, the so-called date-and-quantity schedule (Hungarian: *vetemterv*) which listed the perishable foodstuffs needed under specification as to date and quantity, was submitted to the state-run enterprises.
45. The Hungarian Armed Forces had six ration scales: Scale 1 was for the infantry, artillery and cavalry units and had a cash value of Ft 11.30 per day. It consisted of 600 grams bread, 120 grams meat, 40 grams fat, 500 grams stew in summer; 7 grams dehydrated vegetables, 15 grams jam, and 7 grams sugar in winter; the quantities of other foodstuffs such as flour, coffee and spices were unknown. Scale 2 was for "unknown" categories, had a cash value of Ft 12.50 per day, and consisted of the same items as scale 1, but also included 250 grams of milk and 40 grams of butter or bacon. Scale 3 was for air force ground personnel, officer candidate schools, reserve officer training courses, AVH border guards, and units and details of less than 50 men, had a cash value of Ft 13.40 per day, and consisted of the same items as scale 1, but also included 300 grams of milk, 60 grams of butter or bacon, and 100 grams of fruit. Scale 4 was for "unknown" categories and had a cash value of Ft 15.00 per day and an unknown composition. Scale 5 was for flying personnel of the air force and parachutists, had a cash value of Ft 16.50 per day, consisted of the same items as scale 3, but also included chocolate, cocoa, candies, hard sausage and larger quantities of meat and smaller quantities of vegetables and cereals than scale 3. Scale 6 was appropriate to sick hospitalized soldiers, had no fixed cash value, and was composed in accordance with medical prescriptions. An additional ration allowance was given to all soldiers who had to do very hard or unwholesome work such as mechanics or hospital attendants, and usually consisted of milk, butter or bacon.
46. Each unit had in stock in its ration storage room one alarm ration (Hungarian: *Riado keszlet*) for each soldier of its authorized strength. This consisted of 1,200 grams of canned meat, one coffee cube, 50 grams of sugar, 10 cigarettes, some biscuits and was packed in a small linen sack. This alarm ration, which was also called emergency ration, was destined to be issued to the soldiers in the case of emergency. Each unit had also in stock three daily rations as mobilization supplies, (Hungarian: *mozgositasi keszlet*) which at all times had to be available in the ration storage room in packed condition and ready for loading onto trucks.
47. Officers received meals prepared of quantities under scale 3, which were served in the officers' messes of the stations against payment of the cash value of scale 1, and, on exercises and in the summer camp, free of charge. Even during practices, officers received separately prepared meals. The personnel working at the officers' messes included civilian employees and civilian workers who also accompanied their units outside the stations.

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48. Enlisted men's clothing and items of equipment were procured and allocated by the main clothing depot in Budapest. The units requested the responsible division clothing depot for the supply required. Items of clothing appropriate to the individual soldiers included 1 EM's fabric overcoat, unlined; 3 blouses, (denim) (gimnastorka), and 3 breeches, (denim); 3 shirts, (linen), and 3 short drawers, (linen) in summer; 3 shirts, (wool) and 3 long drawers (wool) in winter; 4 pairs of foot rags; 1 pair of boots with linen legs; 1 cap (linen) for summer; 1 cap (fabric) for winter; and 1 belt. Soldiers serving their first year of active service only received 2 blouses and 2 breeches (denim). One of the 3 denim uniforms belonged to value group 1 (new), while the two others belonged to value groups 2 or 3 (used).
49. NCOs received boots with legs made of synthetic leather instead of linen and, beyond the EM's set of clothing, garments as per the following list:

Quantity	Type of Garment	Term of wear (Years)
1	blouse, worsted	4
1	pair of trousers, long, worsted	4
1	cap, round	2
1	officer's overcoat, lined	4
1	pair of low shoes, brown	2
1	pair of gloves, leather	2
1	belt with crossbelt	12
2	officer's shirts, brown	1
2	short drawers, white	1

Additional garments for technical sergeants:

1	blouse, denim	4
1	pair of trousers, long, denim	4
1	winter cap, fur	4

NCOs could purchase additional officer's garments.

50. Officers received uniforms and items of equipment free of charge from the government through the Honved main clothing and equipment enterprise (Hungarian: Honved Ruhazati és Felszerelési Vállalat) on Petoefi Sándor Street in Budapest. Branches of this enterprise were located in Kecskemet, Szolnok, Debrecen, Szekesfehervar, Szombathely, Veszprem. In December 1953, the authorized basic allowance of officer's clothing was newly fixed after the introduction of raincoats, round denim caps, woolen shirts, long woolen drawers and socks instead of foot rags, and some improvements in regard to terms of wear. Every officer was equipped with clothing as per the following list:

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Type of Clothing	Quantity Units	Number of Pairs	Term of Wear (Years)
Overcoat, lined	2		3
blouse, worsted	1		2
trousers, long, worsted		1	2
breeches, worsted		1	2
round cap, worsted	1		1
training blouse, fabric	1		1
training breeches, fabric		1	1
training blouse, denim	1		2
training trousers, long, worsted		1	2
raincoat	1		3
round cap, denim	1		2
winter cap, fur	1		3
boots, calf		1	4
training boots, synthetic leather		1	1
low shoes, brown		1	2
gloves, leather		2	2
belt with crossbelt	1		12
officer's shirt, green	4		$\frac{1}{2}$
officer's shirt, brown	2		1
short drawers, green		1	$\frac{1}{2}$
short drawers, white		2	1
shirt, woolen	2		$\frac{1}{2}$
long drawers, woolen		2	$\frac{1}{2}$
socks		4	$\frac{1}{4}$

Officers above the rank of captain or of and above salary group 11 received additional garments every four years which included 1 blouse, worsted; 1 pair of long trousers, worsted; 1 pair of breeches, worsted; 1 pair of low shoes, brown; 1 blouse, denim; and 1 pair of long trousers, denim. Female officers wore skirts instead of trousers, and shoes or low shoes instead of boots. Line officers on duty had to wear the garments listed as training uniforms. On discharge all uniforms and items of equipment whose wearing time was half completed were transferred to the respective officer. Other uniforms and items of equipment had to be turned in. Excepted from this provision were officers discharged on the occasion of the army personnel cut in the fall of 1953 who were allowed to retain as their private property all garments except for belts and fur caps regardless of their proper term of wear. After termination of term of wear the uniforms and items of equipment were transferred to the respective officer. 7

Generals received clothing in accordance with a special decree which was unknown to source.

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51. The 30th Arty Div had a mobilization clothing depot which stored clothing to be issued in case of mobilization to the active division and other units which were eventually scheduled to be activated by the division. It was strictly forbidden to touch the stock of this clothing depot in peace.
52. In accordance with a time-table whose schedule times were unknown the uniforms of each unit were jointly cleaned at the nearest branch of the state-run "Fatyolat" dry-cleaning enterprise.
53. Service regulations prescribed that the soldiers should change their underwear once a week. In fact, however, underwear was usually changed at intervals of 10 to 12 days only, because the laundries in charge of cleaning could not handle within a week the quantities assigned to them. The soldiers were no longer able to wash their body linen themselves since they only received one set of underwear.
54. The clothing of the 30th Arty Div was insufficient. In general, the quantities of clothing allocated to the units were below authorized basic allowances. The soldiers received garments which were in a worn-out condition. After the cut of army personnel in the fall of 1953, the clothing situation improved, but the stock was still below authorized basic allowances.

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2. Comment. The present report supplements previous information on the organization of the division headquarters and the headquarters battery, and the missions assigned to the several sections of the division headquarters.
3. Comment. The statements on service colors and arm insignia mostly confirm and supplement previous information on this subject.
4. Comment. The fact that the subject of the maneuver held at army level in 1952 - which was presumably the first exercise of the new Hungarian People's Army to attain so large a scale - was attack indicates that for the event of war an offensive commitment of the Hungarian Forces is also considered. The two army corps in Kecskemet and Szekesfehervar which are mentioned in the present report, and the tank corps or mechanized corps whose corps headquarters is stationed at Budapest, are known. The army corps in Debrecen is reported for the first time; this information confirms the belief that one army corps has also been activated in East Hungary.

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


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5.  Comment. Hajmasker is known as a Soviet and Hungarian training camp and artillery range.
6.  Comment. The present report contains valuable information on training in the Hungarian units.
7.  Comment. An army personnel cut in the fall of 1953 is reported for the first time. If this measure had been actually put into effect, it is possibly connected with the new economic policy which has been proclaimed in the summer of 1953 in an effort to set labor free, especially for agricultural work.

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